DOESN'T THINK ARBITRATION BY GOF. ERNORS WOULD END THE STRIKE.

The Springsteld Conference May Being About Partial Marmony, but Not a Complete Settlement - The Blocksding of Trains Has Not Consed Entirely-Troops Out in Iowa-The Short Cgal Supply.

SPRINGFIELD, III., May 20 -An attempt to being made to form an arbitration committee to settle the coal strike. If successful, the committee will consist of the Governors of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Obio, Indiana, ois, and lows, but it is said that Gov.

Aligeld will not serve.

On one, May 20, Cov. Altgeld was in town te-day. A request came to him to act on a Board with Governors of all States affected directly by the strike, with a view to reaching a ettlement between the miners and operators. He made no concealment of the fact that his sympathies are with the strikers.

He would be with them on general prineiples because of his belief that the miners are underpaid, and beyond that he places the reaponsibility for the present trouble on the coal operators. On a Board of Arbitration the Governor admits that he would be prejudiced in favor of the strikers. To act on a Board such as suggested would be useless, he says. The request was from Pittsburgh and he sent

would gladly do anything I can to assist in settling the present strike, but inasmuch as the Board you suggest would have no power to compel anybody to appear before it, and could not compel submission on the part of these unscrupulous operators who precipitated the strike by reducing wages to the starva-tion point, and who are profiting by the present troubles. I fear little good could be present troubles. I fear little good could be accomplished, because honest operators, who are ready to make any fair arrangement, could not compete with those who refused to respect the decision of any Board. Consequently, even those operators who are most anxious to settle the atrike would keep aloof."

Prishing May 22.—Secretary McBride of the United Mine Workers was telegraphed to at Columbus this afternoon, to accertain the iruth of the report that there would be a settlement of the strike effected at Springfield. He replied:

settlement of the strike effected at Springfield.

"There is no truth in the statement. The Cenvention in Springfield adjourned until Thursday No settlement can be made there. All that will be considered is the relative hasis of mining as between the Northern and Southern fields. President McBride wires that it looks as if a settlement of this can be effected. If this is done it will make a general settlement of the price of mining more cass. It does not mean that the strike is over or that the price of mining for any district is settled. No settlement can be made, unless a general one, no matter what may be said to the centrary, unless the miners decide otherwise, and that, from the reports to this office, they have no intention of doing."

ILLINOIS TOWNS EXCITED AGAIN. Troops Withdrawn from Minonk Despite the Sheriff's Protest,

MINONE, Ill., May 29.-The last company of the National Guards ordered here on Sunday left secretly for home at 6:50 o'clock this evening. The town is in a condition of unrest, and an outbreak may be expected at any moment. Leaders of the strikers and the better informed citizens agree that the publication of soldiers' departure will be the signal for holding up of coal trains. The convation is in their households, and months

The arrest of three of the leaders this morning has added to their grievances. The Sheriff has dismissed the 175 deputies whom he swore in on Monday morning, and the people are without protection except as the city Go

Sheriff Tod went down to the camp of the militiamen this morning to consult with the officers in regard to the prospective de-parture. He was told that the people of Minonk generally did not favor the bringing of the troops, that order at the present time was perfect, and that the orders to leave were imperative. While he was sitting near the officers' tent, the Sheriff, glancing backward, saw leaning over the fence a few rods away three Poles whom he recognized, he said, as the ringleaders in the recent obstruction of the tracks. He was asked why he did not arrest them promptly, and finally said he would do so, the officers promising any mili-

tary force that was needed for that purpose. The Sheriff left and returned with five of his deputies, and a few minutes later Anton Gle-worki, John Salewki, and Adam Pruskewicz were on their way to jail. It was decided to take them before the nearest magistrate for an immediate hearing, and this was done. The prisoners were discharged, no evidence what-ever being adduced against them.

prisoners were discharged, no evidence whatever being adduced against them.

The Sheriff said that he was unable to do anything in the way of locking people up because of the lack of jail accommodation.

Inly two cells can be used in the jail at Matamora, he said, and the situation is even worse so far as the city of Minonk is concerned. Ten men weuld crowd the two small rooms at the county sea. Besides, the strikers are without means of balling themselves out, and this means lying in prison until July of August, when the court sits. But I shall keep order here. Men from surrounding towns who do not sympathize with the strikers will be sworn if any more trouble occurs, and it will be suppressed promptly. I sent a written profest against the removal of the troops, but too. Alredd acted upon the advice of the militiamen, and we shall be left alone.

I am looking for grave trouble before tomorrow night, and it will come to-night if the news that we were unguarded becomes known among the men.

morrow night, and it will come to-night if the news that we were unguarded becomes known among the men."

One nundred and fifty men made application for help to Mayor Simpson to-day, saying that their families were absolutely starving. This is said to be only the beginning of trouble, which may end in bread riots. Supervisor herrick called a meeting of the leading residents of the town this evening to consider the cases which have been submitted to him for relief during the day. After a protracted discussion of the situation a committee, composed of H. M. Stoddard. W. R. Junn, and J. C. Wickler, was appointed to make a thorough investigation in every case and give all necessary help.

Father Innocest, O. F. S., the pastor of St. Patrick's thurch, where the Poles worship, said this afternoon that there was undountedly much destitution among the miners fumilies and that conditions would grow worse with each succeeding day. He was apprehensive too, regarding the position of the men toward railroads after the departure of the troops.

Fans, Ill. May 20.—The city was again thrown into excitement at midnight, when beputy sheriff liosoberry received a telegram from Danville saying the strikers were preparing to burn the bridges on the Hillinois tentral north and south of Pana Rossberry immediately telegraphed the Central officials, who registed that the Sheriff must guard their bridges or they would hold the county responsible.

the Sheriff called out his deputies, armed them and marched them to the Central yards, earlies as the switch engine had no orders to conservation to the bridges, they refused, and the wants were ordered home. No bridges were have a them watched to night. Vice-President, them watched to night. Vice-President with the operators.

have them watched to-night. Vice-President T. Harrahan was here to-day conferring with the operators.

Ottawa III., May 20.—The six ricting miners arough here from La Salle were arrangue! to-day. They were Wishervick. Lourke, Plain, and Volant, halling from Ladd: Mouze, claiming to be a sheemaker from Spring Valley, and Toukio, from La Salle.

All except Pookio were charged with carrying concealed weapons. Maure was fined \$25 and costs, the others being assensed \$100 and costs. The content has a fined \$25 and costs, the others being assensed \$100 and costs. In out one had a gollar, they were remarked. Popkio, who was in the fight with the deputies on last Thursday, was not asked to plead but was ramanded without a hearing. Tweevelfuns and Poles were brought here at man, by Poputr Sheriff Hanley and charged with riot. There is no longer any fear of rescuestainer. Marselles is quiet, but has not a faciled its vigilance.

Frainware Marselles is quiet, but has not a faciled its vigilance, and the facility of the striking miners have. Minerally as a facility of the striking miners have Marselles in the first proceeded. The train was reacted and the train proceeded. The root was reacred and the train proceeded. The root was reacred and the train proceeded for the was reacred and the company's emissives discovered another pile of the across the track if the hall evidently hear placed the to wrick freight train No. 181 across the track in the first he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain he strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain her strikers attempted to dit hen has the frain hear of the same

the ration honors itself in honoring its dead to real and honors itself in honoring its dead to real and the real and the

ALTGELD UNWILLING TO ACT. deputies, attacked and routed the striking miners congregated north of here, who were guarding the obstruction put upon the railroad tracks to prevent the passage of coal

guarding the obstruction put upon the railroad tracks to prevent the passage of coaltrains.

The miners scattered immediately after the
first shots were fired by the Sheriff's posse.
The posses then removed the obstructions, but
when the train started to pull out it was found
that several pins and links had been stolen.
Nearly two hours were spent in vain efforts
to maintain countings, as it was dark and the
strikers would pull the pins from one part of
the train as fast as they were replaced in another. Finally the attempt to move the train
was given up until this morning.
This morning the track was all elear and the
strikers had gone home. No militla was sent
here, the Sheriff and twenty-five deputies having quieted the disturbance.
La Salle, May 20.—The telegraph wire between the camp of the Third Regiment and
the Illinois Central station in town was cut at
to clock to-night by men who are supposed to
be strikers.

Maulus, Ill., May 20.—Everything was quiet

to clock to-night by men who are supposed to be strikers.

Mainus, Ill., May 20.—Everything was quiet at the Carterville mines to-day, Nixty special deputies were on duty gnarding the property of the Big Muddy Coal Company. The strikers seem to have a grudge against this company, because it the only one at that place that has attempted to put out any coal since the strike hazan.

because it the only one at that place that has attempted to put out any coal since the strike began.

The St. Louis and Paducah Bailroad is running short of coal. Two of the regular freight trains have been taken off on account of the strike. The company has been compelled to use slack which was being loaded from the waste niles along the coal switch at Carterville, but the strikers have stooped the railroad hands from loading that.

The miners at Carterville who are willing to work are so fearful that violence will be used on them after the guards are withdrawn that few of them can be induced to go to work. A committee of the strikers is watching day and night to see that no coal is loaded on the cars here.

night to see that no coal is loaded on the cars here.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 23t—A large mass mesting was held to-day to take definite action relative to the invasion of this city and destruction of the "Big Four" Mine of this place last week. A resolution was passed requesting the Mayor to appoint and qualify 100 special police, to be called into service at any moment. It further directed the employment of every able-bodied law-abiding citizen of the city to act as additional police whenever the occasion shall require. A committee consisting of five citizens was appointed to couler with the Mayor as to the selection of such special police.

ALL SHORT OF COAL.

Mills and Other Plants Shutting Bown for Lack of Fact.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 20. - The effect of the coal strike is felt severely here. The rolling mills have closed down, and yesterday the electric street cars were obliged to stop running.

Indianapolis, Ind. May 20.—The protracted strike of the coal miners is having a serious effect upon the industries in Indiana, outside of the counties which have natural gas, and many of the factories are shutting down, be cause they cannot get coal at prices that will justify them to continue operations. In many localities the price of fuel has been doubled within the past ten days, and in other the sup-ply is so small that enough can hardly be ob-tained for domestic purposes. Railroad com-panies have instructed trainmen to use the greatest economy possible in running their engines.

greatest economy possible in running their engines.

LITTLE RECK, Ark., May 29.—The big engines in the shops of the Iron Mountain Bailroad in North Little Rock were stopped at noon yesterday, and will remain so until Friday, and during the interval the force of 500 men will be idle. Scarcity of coal is the reason assigned. Brandbock, Fa., May 29.—Braddock is suffering much from the coke and coal strike. The snite Edgar Thompson Steel Works are practically closed and 3,500 men are idle. The two blast furnaces and 150 coke ovens of the Carrie Furnace Company at Bankin are shut down, and 600 men are out of work there. The Pittsburgh Wire Works, employing 550 men, are shut down tight for lack of coal. The Duquesne forge, at Kankin, employing 200 men, has suspended operations for the same reason.

reason.
POUGHREEPSIP, May 20.—Owing to the lack of coal the Phornix Horseshoe Company, the largest manufacturing concern here, is closed down. The Foughkeepsie and Eastern Halldown. The Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad is burning hard coal.
CLEWELAND, May 23.—The Water Works Department is running short of coal, and the
contractor announces that it is impessible for
him to keep up the supply, for which ninety
tons are needed daily. Superintendent Kingsley held a consultation with Director Farley
to-day, and it was decided to prepare the
furnaces to burn oil. The receipts of soft coal
have fallen off more than 50 per cent, and are
steadily going downward.

THE SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA. Strikers Strain Counce, and Prepare to Use It in Their Cause,

SCOTTDALE, Pa., May 29.- The operators' and labor officials' assertions as to the status of the strike in the northern end of the coke re gion are conflicting to-day. Secretary Darby says that nearly all the imported men at Central works joined the strikers yesterday, and all but twelve at Morewood, where only seven cars were loaded. The operators say thirty cars were shipped from Morewood yesterday. Two car loads of new men arrived at Central last night, and are reported as working this morning. J. A. Strickler's works on the Youngwood branch are reported running full again, manned with men from littsburgh chief watchman, shot yes terday morning at Moyer, is now out of danger, and will resume his duties soon.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 23. - The Kyle works of the Frick Company, where the raid was expected this morning, ran uninterruptedly, The strikers continue to assemble in the vicinity of the works, but make no demonstrations. The only raid of the night was at the country bank of Nat Murphy, where a large string o empty coal cars was started down a grade and run into a number of loaded cars. The empties and loaded cars were both derailed and destroyed. This bank supplies the glass works and demestic trade here and at Evans's Station. The strikers have notified Murphy that unless he shuts down force will be used to

and domestic trade note and at Ivans a statunition. The strikers have notified Murphy that unless he shuts down force will be used to bring his men out.

The fourth pool. Monongahela River miners, are threatening to raid the several country banks, employing from six to twenty men each, who have loaded several barges for shipment. The sixty-six strikers arrested at Stickle Hollow charged with riot, unlawful assemblage, carrying firearms, &c., had a hearing this afternoon.

Mchrestoott, Pa., May 29.—This morning it was discovered that a cannon had been placed at the Mchessport appreach of the Fennsylvanis flailroad bridge, and if the attempt had been made on Sunday night to bring men in to take the places of the strikers at the National Tube Works, the gun would have been used. The cannon belongs to the W. P. Wood Company, and was stolen out of the yards. The strikers as that the Hungarian element stole the cannon. The fieldplece has been securely locked up, and the strike remains unchanged. Purilliphum, Pa., May 29.—Two mines at twoodland, which have continued to work at times during the suspension, stopped to-day, the operators agreeing not to star again until the strike is declared off. The coal was mined principally by farmers and dar men employed about the mines. Closing the Woodland mines will cause the Wallscoton brick works to suspend, throwing many men out of employment. The electric light company by to-morrow will be out of coal. This company by to-morrow will be out of coal. This company by to-morrow will be out of coal. This company by to-morrow will be out of coal. This company by to morrow will be out of coal. This company by to-morrow will be out of coal. This company had a large supply on band when the strike was declared, but recentive sold eight or ten cars to the Pennsylvania Hallroad. To-day they asked the local dealer, to be supplied, but their request was refused.

The midera are not losing any elsep over the

dealer, to be supplied, but their request was refused.

The miners are not losing any sleep ever the report that the operators are going to secure men in l'hiladelphia and New York. If they do this the operators will have to hire a man to teach them to dig coal and a deputy to guard them. They also assert that the mine inspectors will have something to say when the operators begin to fill up their mines with green men. green men

TRAINS STILL DETAINED.

Indiana Miners Reluctant to Allow Coal to Be Shipped, but Sems of Them Yield, BRAZII, Ind., May 29. - The miners' strike is

assuming a very serious attitude here, and trouble is imminent. At Rosedale the strikers still have in their possession several cars of coal, and declare they will not surrender thom. A United States Marshal is now here. and will attempt to persuade the miners to cease their hostilities and permit trains on all roads to do business unmolested, but it is hardir probable that he will be successful Last evening the passenger train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad was stopped by a mob of miners numbering several hundred, who demanded that the trainmen allow them to ride free. The conductor refused, and the train was held by the mob for over an hour, when the trainmen induced them to allow them to move, assuring the strikers they were tampering with the United States mult. dalia at Knightsville last night, and the train-

World's Columbian Exposition Will be of value to the world by illustrating the im-provements in the inechanical aris, and eminent phy-sicians will bell you that the progress is medicinal agents has been of countingportance, and as a strength-ening lanative heat byrup of Figs in far in advance of all others—date.

men refused to move off the main track, thus blocking the passenger trains. The miners saw that they were impeding the United States mail and allowed the trains to go. One train of slack was sidetracked by the strikers on the mail and allowed the trains to go. One train of slack was sidetracked by the strikers on the Vandalia to-day. The miners say they will not allow coal to be bauled to supply the water works or electric light plants. Should those plants be forced to stop, the city will be without fire protection or atreet lights. Serious trouble is looked for soon, as the strikers are growing desperate, and are determined to stop the Vandalis from hauling conl.

There flaure, Ind., May 24.—The striking miners at Lyford to-day released the thirty care of coal which they had captured from the Chicago and Eastern lilinois road. Last night irresident Dunkerly of the State Organization of United Mine Verkers went to Lyford at the request of United States Marshal Hawkins, who had come with a restraining order issued by United States Judge Baker. The men had voted not to release the cars, but they reconsidered the vote. Marshal Hawkins, with a train crew and an engine, arrived at Lyford at 1 o'clock, and after repairing the broken couplings the cars of coal were pulled out and sent on to Chicago, but not before the wives of the miners threw stones at the train crew and once uncoupled the cars.

This afternoon another long train of Kentucky coal, which had been here for two weeks. Was carried past Lyford to Chicago. The United States Marshal has thirty-sevan warrants for strikers who sided in capturing the coal. It had been expected to call for soldiers from Fort Sheridan had not the coal been released.

The miners in this part of the State are becoming desperate. They are getting very hungry and impatient with the delay in settling the strike in Lilinois. In Indiana the miners

STANSON TO

The miners in this part of the State are becoming desperate. They are getting very hungry and impatient with the delay in settling the strike in lilinois. In Indiana the miners and operators are on goul terms. There is not a guard at an Indiana mine.

At Rosedale, in Fark countr, to day a car of coal was cut out of a yandalia freight train, although the coal was for the company's use, and the men had repeatedly said they would protect the Vandalia because it never has been mixed up in the coal-mining business. The miners notified Train Master Burke that if he brought any more coal they would hamp him. The Vandalia ran two trains of Ohio River coal from Indianapolis to this city early this morning, while the men at Knightaville were off their guard.

TROUBLE IN THE FAR WEST.

Much Excitement at Crippie Creek-Troops Ordered to the Indian Territory.

DENVER, May 20.-Last night at Cripple Creek there was much excitement. During the early hours bands of mountain miners roamed through the town, breaking into butcher shops and groceries to get provisions and searching for arms.

Their treatment of men found outside the

limits of the town is shameful, and the indignities perpetrated are, in many instances, too revolting to be mentioned.

Bankers and merchants are secreting their valuables, expecting that pillage and fighting may begin at any moment. The armed bands of depredators attempted last night to surprise the deputies at Divide, but failed and withdrew without bringing on a conflict. The Governor to-day was engaged in writing more speeches. He awaits the full report of he private secretary, who is still at Cripple

his private secretary, who is still at Cripple Creek.

The desperadoes have a line of pickets from Bull Hill to Midland, and citizens in camp are subject to rigid quarantine within the town limits. It is a complete reign of terror. Five hundred citizens have secretly organized to provent the destruction of property in the town.

The Rev. Mr. Carrington, a Populist of Colorado Springs, who went over to Cripple Creek on Sunday to urge arbitration, called on Gov. White this morning and urged him to go to Cripple Creek and talk with the miners.

Carrington now thinks that arbitration cannot be effected, as the miners have gone too far in their demands. The Governor has decided to go to-night.

Hartsheen, I. T., May 29.—The striking miners in this Territory have grown aggressive on account of the non-arrival of the regular soldiers and news as to the success of the strike generally.

The strikers are preparing at Coalgate, Lehigh, and Krebs to move on the Choctaw mine and force a cessation of work in the mines. It is reported that the miners at Huntington and denny Lind, Ark., have agreed to join in the movement.

There are many Anarchists among the

Jenny Lind, Ark., have agreed to join in the movement.

There are many Anarchists among the strikers, and attempts have been made to wreck bridges of the Choctaw Coal and Rallway Company. Dynamite was removed from the bridge before it exploded.

LEAVENWORTH, May 124.—An order from the Secretary of War was received at Fort Leavenworth isst night for three companies of military to move immediately to McAlester, L.T., o suppress the mine trouble and restore to to suppress the mine trouble and restore to owners the property now held by strikers. The troops left this morning on a special train. The 400 miners employed at the Home and kaness and Texas shafts quit work to-day, and a long strike seems inevitable.

TROOPS OUT IN IOWA.

Strikers Threaten Victorice and Induce Men to Quit Work.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 20,-Much excitement exists here this evening because the striking miners have closed another mine, and Company ti of the State militia has been called to Muchakinock to guard the colored miners there. The only mine in this vicinity upon which the street railway has depended is at Laddsdale. near Eldon. A delegation of miners went out to-day from this city and succeeded in getting This means the tying up of the street railway and cossation of other interests depending on that corporation for motive power. The Governor's action in calling out the Oskaloosa company and apprising the officers here to be in readiness for duty has made
anxiety as to the outcome. At Hiteman the
result of the assault on Muchakinock is particularly awaited. If the miners at Muchy
cannot be forced out the Hiteman men declare they will return to work. This would
raise a coal famine here.

This morning between 600 and 800 striking
miners camped at No. 1 shaft, at Muchakinock,
but the show of force which was made induced
the miners to withdraw without atnek. Four
hundred of them marched to Evans, to induce
the men to go out there. Two hundred and
lifty remained at Muchakinock. The strikers
sent men to Oskaloosa, where powder and shot
were purchased. At Evans armed guards were
placed about the mines. It is believed that the
Evans men will be easier to get out than the
Muchakinock men, and it is probable that they
will quit and go back to Muchakinock on
Thursday. Then it is feared there will be
bloodshed at this place. the Oskaloosa company and apprising the offi-

GOV. PATTISON INTERCEDES.

HARRISHURG, May 20.-J. L. Mitchell of Tyrone, Edward J. Berwind of New York, and J. C. Scott of Philadelphia, all large coal operators, called on Gov. Pattison to-night and had

He Tells the Miners that the Operators Are

night. At the close the Governor made public to the newspaper men this telegram that he had writ to James White, one of the strike leaders in the Clearfield region:

a consultation that lasted until almost mid-

the Clearfield region.

To James Whit, Hawbler, Pa.,

After a conference with the operators of central After a conference with the operators of central Franchizens and they are willing and offer to pay the finding weeges paid in competitive districts in the United States, and to confluct their business with the mixers of Festing/Ivania on that hasis.

Rosent E. Patrison.

The Governor considers this a concession because it is really all the operators can pay and compete with those in the same business who ship to the same points. He said the operators were in a friendly meed and very anxious to have a settlement.

ANTHRACITE COAL TO GO UP. Result of Yesterday's Monting of the Prin cipal Producers,

A meeting of the anthracite coal dealers was held yesterday in the Jersey Central building. at Liberty and West streets. The Pennsylva nia, Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, and Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill railroad

ware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill rallroad companies were represented at the meeting. The last named road is owned by taxe Brothers & to, who operate or own the Cross Creek, sugar Loat, and I edigh coal mines. The meeting was hold in their office.

A general advance in prices was determined on to take effect immediately. The price of broken and egg coal, which is ordinarily used will go up 25 cents per ton, and stove and chestnut coal 15 cents per ton. The output is to be restricted to 60 per cent of the total theoretical capacity of the coal mines producing anthractic coal. Another meeting will be held on June 15.

The Sheriff Cleared the Train.

Salineville, O., May 20. -One hundred and ifty miners who were put off the Cleveland and Pittaburgh passenger train at Wellsville last night marched to Irondale, arriving at 11 o'clock. There they awaited the arrival of passenger train No. 341, due at I o'clock this morning. Sheriff McCoy, with deputies, had boarded this train at Wellswilla. Upon arrival at Irondale the mob bearded the platform bowling and swearing like demons. Sheriff McCoy and deputies lought them back. After the train had started it stopped ten times before they succeeded in getting clear of the mob.

Fitut's Fine Furniture,

RAILWAY EMPLOYERS PLATFORM.

They Want Entirend Commissioners Etester by the People. After a three days' session, the Convention of Railroad Employees at the Lenox Lyceum finlahed its lanors venterday by the adoption of a platform which is to be submitted to the individual orders and brotherhoods and reported back again to a committee.

This deliverance is as follows: Our purposes and principles are to afford safety and comfort to the travelling public and loyal and faithful service to our employers, for which we demand compensation consistent with such services; to make a study [of all questions affecting conditions of employment, and, if possible, to agree upon a line of action legislation at the hands of State and national legislative bodies.
"The employees of the operating depart-

ments of railroads have the interests of the

ments of railroads have the interests of the public in charge to a greater degree, perhaps, than any other class of workingmen, and the public should show a greater interest in promoting their general welfare and in affording greater security to life and limb and a full protestion in the vested rights of citizenship.

While we recognize that the peculiar relations of the railway to the public make us in a degree quasi public servants, we deny that such relations in any way abridge our privileges as citizens or rights as workingmen. The decisions recently redered by Federal Judges disclose a condition of affairs which invites the closest attention of legislators and calls for the exercise of broad and true statesmapship.

invites the electest attention of legislators and calls for the exercise of broad and true states-manchip.

We strongly condemn the action of Judge Jenkins in issuing the aggressive and unamerican writs which have emanated from his court, and applaud and approve the straightforward and fearless manner in which the Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives have laid hare such flagrant abuses of the powers and privileges of a court of equity.

We view with intense satisfaction the consistent manner in which Judges Caldwell and Reiner have given labor organizations just and proper recognition in the courts. We assert that the time has come when organized labor should apply a power which it possesses, and which has long lain dermant by discardating entirely political affiliation, and, by united action and the ballot box and upon legislative lines, exert an influence that will be headed.

We favor the selection of Railroad Commissioners in the different States by a direct vote of the people.

We favor a thorough organization of legislative committees chosen from the ranks of organized labor in every State, through State committees of a national legislative board.

"We favor the enactment of laws affording railroad employees Sunday rest, so far as is consistant with the imperative demands of the people.

We favor the settlement of all differences

people.

"We favor the settlement of all differences by arbitration, and adequate protection to the employees against personal injury caused by negligence on the part of a co-employee or from defective road or equipment.

"We heartily endorse the idea of a thorough understanding between all labor organizations, reached by sending representatives to labor bodies and assemblies wherever convenient. we favor the establishment of a daily news-paper devoted to the interests of organized labor.

paper devoted to the interests of organized labor.

We recommend complete recognition of union labels and the exclusive use of goods bearing the same by all friends and members of organized labor.

The following were appointed as a standing committee to further the plans for organizing legislative committees: C. E. Welsz, L. O. Gillette, C. A. Wilson, V. Fitzpatrick, B. C. Abrams, M. F. Farrell, and Paul Sweetzer. The committee will meet in the near future to form plans, and, in the mean time, the above platform is to be submitted to the six railway organizations represented in the convention for

ganizations represented in the convention for TO TEST THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Superintendent Warren Will Try to Get His Case Into the United States Courts. BUFFALO, May 29.-Henry J. Warren, Superintendent of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, was committed to jail this morning by Judge Seaver for refusing to pay a fine of \$25 imposed some months ago for violation of the State law which prohibits the employment of men for more than eight hours a day. Mr. men for more than eight hours a day. Mr. Warren was arrested at the instance of labor organizations, and was convicted and fined in a police court. He took an appeal to the Court of Sessions, which confirmed the conviction. The case was then taken to the General Term of the Superior Court, which, sitting at Rochester last saturday, affirmediths conviction of the lower courts and remitted the case to the Court of Sessions to see that the sentence was carried out. Mr. Warren decided to test the constitutionality of the law, so he refused to pay the line, and was arraigned in the Court of Sessions to-day and committed to the custody of the Sheriff. the Sheriff.

The company will take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States to get a decision as to the constitutionality of a law fixing the hours of labor.

TO TRY TO BREAK THE STRIKE.

Pittsburgh Railroad Operators Say They Mean to Mave Coal Mined. PITTSBURGE, May 20.-At a general meeting of the Railroad coal operators of the Pittaburgh district here this afternoon, a committee of ten was appointed with full power to take such action as may be necessary in the setsuch action as may be necessary in the settlement or breaking of the miners, strike. The committee is composed of Messrs, Robbins, Schlenderberg, and Dempster of the Pan Handle: De Armitt and Brazett of the Panneylvania; Boyle and Blythe of the Baltimoro and Chio, and Taylor, Yeung, and Andrews of the Pittsburgh and Lake Frile.

It is said that the committee may try and get some of the mines started by offering the 10-cent rate in a few days. Their proceedings were secret. It is pretty certain that the new committee has more power than the committee of fifteen, which disagreed on Monday and to-day reported to that effect. The new committee was in session about an hour, organizing, and then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Couldn't Buy Coal Esough in Baltimore. Sr. John's, N. F., May 20. - The British petroleum tank steamer Broadmayne, Capt. Parker, which sailed from Baltimore for Stettin or May 23 with a eargo of 1,000 tons of oil, put into this port to-day to obtain a supply of coal. She started from Baltimore with only half the amount of coal she needed owing to the scarcity of coal obtainable on account of the strike in the United States. She will sail for her destination to-morrow.

Miners Violent in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 29.-The striking miners in the Jellico district have become desperaté. To-day, when one of the coal com-panies started to lay some new side track at Newcomb the strikers armed themselves and drove the laborers off, threatening to kill them if they returned. Operators have I they returned. Operators have gone to that

Halifax Expects to Reap a Harvest. HALIFAY, May 21. - The city wholesale coal nen are laying in a big supply of coal for bunker purposes, and have placed heavy con-tingent orders at all collieries. It is expected that ocean steamers will be forced to call at Nova Scotian ports for coal on account of the strike in the United States coal regions.

Tax-ridden Italy. Rows, May 20.-In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on Finance Minister Sonnino's proposals. Signor Carmino gave statistics showing that the limits of Italy's taxability had been passed, the proportion of taxes to income being 21 per cent, whereas in Helgium the proportion was to per cent, in England 8, and in France 11 per cent.

Notes of Foreign Happenings

Capt. Castilho, the commander of the Portu-guese naval force in Brazilian waters who granted an asrium to the Brazilian refugees, has been placed under arrest in Lisbon pend-ing his trial by court martial. It is reported in life de Janeiro that Admiral da Gama will try to raise funds in Europe with which to renew hostilities in Brazil. A fatal case of Asiatic cholera has been re-ported at Myslowitz, in Prussian Silesia, near the Polish frontier.

Everybody Who Is Anybody

Will celebrate Decoration Day by a visit to the "Riverside," the largest and finest Soda Fountain in the world.

All the old "Vets." as well as the younger fry, will try a jolly Flip, an Inspiration Frappe, or a juscious Fruit Crush—unless they prefer one of the exclusive egg drinks, the real Rapid Transit sort, now all the go since their first introduction by the most accomplished soda water professional in the world at

RIKER'S,

STH AVENUE, CORNER SED STREET.

Stores Open To-day

Until 1:30 P. M. Should you want Bicycle Suits, Jerseys, Sweaters, Hose, Caps, L. A. W. Shoes, or, in fact, anything for Wheelmen's wear, we have it in reliable quality at attractive prices. Our Special bicycle suits, in blue and gray, are very popular. If you are up town our branch bicycle and athletic goods store at 308 and 310 West 59th street, Bidwell, Tinkham Co.'s building, will be more convenient for you.

Write for our catalogue of wheelmen's and athletic goods. It will be of service to you. Mailed free.

A. Raymond & Co.,

Men's Outfitters,

NASSAU AND FULTON STS. BRANCH BICYCLE AND ATHLETIC GOODS STORE.

508 AND 310 WEST SUTH ST. BIDWELL, TINKHAM CYCLE CO.'S BUILDING. THREE ANTI-TAMMANY MEETINGS.

Otto Kempner is for Forcing the Republi-

eans Into a Combine Willy Nilly. The Cuckoo Democrats of the Seventh Assembly district have formed an organization which they have dubbed the Tilden Club. This club has secured and furnished headquarters at 76 Second avenue, which were formally opened last night. Otto Kempner, the Presi-

dent of the club, found in the occasion an opportunity to make another anti-Tammany peech. He said that in the coming election Tammany Hall must be ignored and the luckoos must go it alone or not at all.

This seeming declaration for a straight Cuckoo ticket was received with applause, which was evidently misapplied, for Mr. Kempner in his succeeding remarks showed that his idea of going it alone was to go it slone with the Republicans, both factions, the Independent County Organization, the anti-Tammany Democracy, the German-American Reform Union, the National Democracy, and the Latin-American Fifty for company. Mr.

Reform Union, the National Democracy, and the Latin-American Fifty for company. Mr. Kempner's speech indicated that he had many other queer notions. Here is one of them:

"If Tammany finds before the coming election," said he, "that the State Democracy holds a winning hand, she may be cunning enough, in order to save herself, to endorse our candidate for Mayor. Let the warning be uittered now before it is too late, that any man in the State Democracy who becomes a party to any such arrangement, expressed or implied, will be branded as a traitor to our cause. Tammany's advances, endorsements, or alliances, voluntary or otherwise, must be unequivocally repelled with our contempt, and the man who sacks to profit by them must be exiled forever. We must never allow the ambition of any individual to put us in the absurd attitude of spiking our own guns by condoning the crimes of Tammany. Any faction or organization that will interfere and prevent a cleantut, two-sided battle may expect to earn for itself the infamous reputation of playing the cat's paw for Tammany—of being the bired agent, through which her power and supremacy are to be maintained.

"It behooves every decent Democrat and every honest Republican to make common cause against Tammany and unite on a single county ticket against the rogue's ticket, no matter how many respectable and high-sounding puppets the latter may be composed of. Whatever the Republicans may do to thwart this supreme need, let no Democrat be found to stand in the way of its consummation."

The Independent County Organization organized in the Seventeenth Assembly district at 240 West Forty-first street last evening, with Robert Ackerman for Chairman and William V. Hanna for Secretary. The 150 voters present were addressed by William A. Gans, Alfred Steckler, William A. Ellis, Ernest Harvier, and Bernard Boyle.

With the aid of two brass bands and a battery of artillery ex-Sheriff James O'Brien managed to stir up the youth of three Assembly districts on the west Side last night, and at

the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Assembly districts. It was a mass meeting of very youthful denizens of the west side.

James M. Brady presided, and Andrew D. Parker was the arrangement of the constitution of the con Parker was the star speaker of the occasis Mr. Parker devoted a good share of his speak to a denunciation of ex-Police Justice Her Murray, who, he said, only a year before, that same hall, had declared undring hat to Tammany liall; yet when the opportun was afforded last winter accepted the asciate Tammany leadership of the district.

THE CONGO BOUNDARY.

Both Germany and France Object to the BERLIN, May 20.-The German Government has protested against the Anglo-Belgian reaty on the ground that an international convention having fixed the Congo frontier only an international agreement is entitled to

modify them. Pages, May 20.-The Paris press are generalranged in urging France to check mate the Anglo-Belgian agreement in regard to the Congo frontiers.

The Succle prints an interview with M. Deloncie, in which that gentleman says the matter is not a question of diplomatic reserve. The time will come, he says, when Great Britting will understand that France is the country that can most easily make its will felt in Africa.

TRIED TO SWALLOW A MANIFESTO,

An Auarchist Compelled to Disgorge a Piece of His Own Literature. Paris, May 20.- While the police were searching the lodgings of a suspected Anarchist named Chambers yesterday, the suspected man made an attempt to conceal something from the searchers by swallowing it. He was seized and made to disgorge, when it was found that he had tried to awallow the draft of an Anarchist manifesto invoking his "com-rades" to resort to the use of explosives and poisons in order to "terrorize the bourgeois." English money to the amount of 4,000 frances

was found in Chambers's trunk.

Madmir, May 2t.—The Chamber of Deputies
to-day passed the first clause of the Anti-Anarchist bill by a vote of 61 to 14. King Humbert Talks With the Students. ROME, May 29.-To-day being the annivereary of the victory of the Tuscan students over the Austrians at Curtatone in 1848, the students of the University of Rome held a students of the University of Rome held a celebration in commemoration of the event. King Humbert, accommanied by Signor Raccell. Minister of Public Instruction, paid a visit to the university and freely minigled with the students, with whom his Majesty conversed. Signor Raccell addressed the students, expressing the Ring's pleasure on the occasion, and his conviction that, in the syent of any similar case arising, the students would follow the example of the Tuscana.

Rome, May 20.-Premier Crisp! announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the Government had received word from Sardinia that the Government troops had attacked and broken up a formidable band of brigands near Sassari. Several brigands were wounded and a number were captured.

The Bulgarian Ministry Resigns. Sorts, May 20.—The Ministry has resigned M. Grecoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is en. deavoring to reconstruct the Cabinet, but it is generally expected that his efforts will fail unless he can emist the support of M. Stam-buloff, which is by no means certain.

A Schooner Goes Ashere is a For HALIFAX, May 29 .- A despatch from Pictou says that the schooner Alta went ashere on Pictou Island restorday during a dense and is likely to prove a total loss. She is at isden and was bound from Wallace for I Tork.

THE INDIAN CATASTROPHE.

DISASTER CAUSED HY A LANDSLIDE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The Whole Side of a Great Hill Silps Bown Into a River, Forming a Dom Hundreds of Feet High-The River Fills Up the Reservoir, the Dam Burste, and Hun-

dreds are Killed-Great Loss of Property. CALCUTTA, May 29. Further particulars of the bursting of the dam at Charkkupre indicate that the loss of life and property is much greater than at first reported. In addition to the loss of 200 lives at that place, great havon has been wrought in North Cachar.

An area of hundreds of miles have been submerged by the overflow of the river Jetinga. the consequent destruction of life and property being very heavy. Many small villages have been entirely destroyed.

The disaster which has come upon the people of this region has been threatening them for months. They have lived since early spring in certain knowledge that it was coming, but with no idea of just when the catastrophe would occur. Sometime early in the year there was an im-

mense landslide, probably caused by heavy masses of snow softoning under the warmth of the early spring sun, and the whole side of a precipitous mountain slid down into the bed of the liebal-Ganga River, where it ran through a narrow gorge, completely blocking the

The dam thus formed reached to a height of over 900 feet above the normal level of the river. By the first of March it had become quits solid and watertight, and the waters of the river began slowly piling up behind it. A few miles below the place of the landslip the mountains opened out and the river ran through a wide valley filled with farms and

containing half a dozen or more villages. The Government was notified of the landslip and the dam, and engineers were sent to examine the situation. They found that it was impossible to break the dam or find a way of

escape for the waters.

It was certain that the meiting of the snows and the spring rains would fill up the reservoir to the height of the dam, and the engineers feared the great body of water would burst the dam. In such an event there would be little hope of escape for any of the in-

habitants of the valley.

The people were notified of their danger and advised to move away. Very few followed the advice. A Lieutenant of engineers was stationed near the dam to watch the course of events, and to endeavor to give timely warning in case of the dam showing signs of bursting.

By the middle of March the water back of the dam had reached a height of over 500 feet and was coming down the river in increasing volume.

PROTECTING BRITISH CATTLE.

A Demand for the Continued Exclusion of Canadian Stock. LONDON, May 20 .- While the House of Commons was in Committee of Supply this evening. Mr. Long, member for West Derby division of Liverpool, speaking in behalf of Mr. Chaplin, who was President of the Board of Agriculture in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, called attention to the regulations restricting the importation of Canadian cattle. Neither he nor his friends, he said, wished to exclude from Great Britain cattle from countries where disease was not suspected; but immunity to British herds was to be secured only by preventing the importation of cattle from

picion ef disease, or where disease possibly existed without the knowledge of either the exporters, the Government, or the British authorities. Contagious pleuro pneumonia, he main-tained, was so difficult of detection, and frequently so long latent, that it was virtually im-possible for the Government to remove the present restrictions while the present condi-tions existed. He therefore asked the Govern-ment for assurance that the present restric-tions should not be removed for a long time to come.

countries where there was the slightest sus-

tions should not be removed for a long time to core.

Mr. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, assured Mr. Long and his friends that the Government dealt with the question purely with the view of protecting the health of British herds. The Government, he said, ceriainly had no thought of allowing its policy in this matter to be regulated by fear that facilities for importation might lessen the prices of home stock. "Hear, hear." All the brices of home stock. "Hear, hear." All the tiovernment could do was to exercise careful judgment on the best information available. The restrictions would not be removed until the Government was satisfied that the risk was removed. The Government must reserve freedom of action in the matter, and could not undertake to say what it would do at any specified period.

SALISBURY MAKES A SPEECH. te Thinks the Liberale Will Not be Able to

Abolish the House of Lords. LONDON, May 29.-Lord Salisbury, in speech in London this evening referred to the agitation against the House of Lords. He said he believed that it was perfectly/hopeless to try to sweep away the House of Lords, and that it was equally hopeless to try to reform the Lords according to Lord Rosebery's plan. He expected to hear throughout the remainder of his life that the united atrength of the Liberal party was going to abolish the Lords,

der of his life that the united strength of the Liberal party was going to abolish the Lords, and he ventured to prophesy that the Liberal party would live upon this promise for many years.

John Morley, he said, seemed to think that the Conservatives regarded the Lords as a bulwark to resist the current of popular passion. He the speaker would not claim any such power for the Lords. He believed that nothing could oppose a bulwark to popular passion except an arrangement for deliberate and careful reference of any matter in dispute to the votes of the people, like the arrangements existing in the United States and Switzerland. But that was not the greatest use of any second, or upner. Farliamentary chamber.

What such a chamber had to meet was not popular passion, but parliamentary intrigue. It was the function of the second chamber to ensure that the concessions made by the tiovernment to secure the votes of its supporting groups did not result in legislation dangerous to the public weal. If the country desired to hear less of the House of Lords and te make it less dominant it must take care that the actions of the House of Commons harmonized with the wishes of the people especially with the wishes of the people of England. Any House of Lords.

MRS. MAYBERCK'S MOTHER.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S MOTHER.

of Her Daughter, LONDON, May 23.-An appeal has been made by the Baroness Roques, the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, to the press of England and America asking their aid in behalf of her daughter, now serving a life sentence in Woking prison for the murder of her husband. The appeal is for the murder of her husband. The appeal is accompanied by a pamphlet containing the latest evidence gathered is favor of the prisoner. Included in this evidence is an affidavit dated Feb. 5 1884, in which it is declared that the prescription found by the Baroness in the Bible formerly owned by the late James Maybrick is identical with the prescription, which includes arsenie, compounded by Apothecary Brount in Paris for Maybrick in 1878.

She Appeals to the Press for Aid in Behalf

The Faroness attributes the refusal of the Home Office to respect the case of her daughter to the fact that the Home Office authorities are in Possession of adverse evidence which they have obtained secretly.

Mr. Gladstone Bu'ng Well. Loxnon, May 20.-Mr. Gladstone's physicians issued a bulletin this morning saring

that the condition of the ex-Fremier is steadily improving, though continued quiet is still re-garded as necessary.

FUEL REFORM.

THREE POINTS OF VIEW FROM WHICE MEN AND WOMEN OF COMMON SENSE WILL VIEW COOK-ING BY GAS.

A Topic in Domestic Science Parallarly Ap-proprinte to June-The First Article To-day; Others to Follow Immediately,

presprints to Jent. The First Article Today; Others to Follow immediately.

In three articles, of which the first is printed
in Tur. Sun to day, it is proposed, as a first
principle of domestic economy, to discuss the
uses of gas in spartments and louise. A
few statements of facts so connected as to
economice the attention of the reader, are addressed to his reason, not to his passions. The
use of gas or coal for cooking is purely a matter of science. It is a practical matter, it is a
matter which comes home to every one; but,
after all, it is a matter which must rest enfirely upon facts and figures. The curious fact
that confronts the inquiry at the threshold is
this: There is no controversy. Usualir there
are two sides to a discussion; in this case there
seems to be no issue raised. People are using
out because they have been using coal; if they
are not using gas. It is because they have not
form using gas. In all the discussions of the
subject that have taken place in the great journals of the united states and Europe, the
writer has not come across a single paragraph
in defence of the use of coal as fuel as
against gas for domestic purposes. This
is a remarkable fact, and suggests the
difficulty of introducing any improvement in
the mode of living, however desirable. For,
if it is admitted by all that gas is more convenient, healthier, and chapter than coal, why
is not gas more generally used?

The root of the difficulty lies in the disincilnation to make a change, coulded a species
of mental supersition, which charges up
against gas in every evils which should be
charged up against coal. Therefore, perhaps, the gas millennium is rut off for a
season, but, of course, only for a season,
Progress always comes. Retarnations simply
sharpen the issue and develop new avenues
for the march conward.

There are three view points from which the
problem of fuel reform is to be considered—
the boint of view of confort, health, and economy. The first of these linear articles to be
published is connecte

published is connected with the noint of view of comfort mainly.

It is a second control of the practical consequences. There are two ways in which the calorific value of cont is made available for domestic use. One way is scientific, the other unscientific. The unscientific way is to permit a man with a coal cart to dirry your sidewalk, raise a fearful din about your ears in rattling the coal down into your servants in handling the coal in scuttles, and more dirt, more noise whenever the coal is handled, only to get a small recentage of available heat at last.

Now, noise is not comfortable, dirt is not agreeable. Making frouble for your servants makes them cross, consumes your time and theirs, and in the end reacts men you. Now, by the scientific method all this difficulty in carriage is avoided; the lost constituents of calorific value are pipel direct to the point of use inst like water. There is no noise, there is no dirt, and there is perfect combustion.

It fas ackes are rains, coal does.

Obviously, by the use of gas there is a saying of storage room not only in the cellar, but in the kitchen or wherever the immediate supply of tuel is needed. The non-storage of coal in dwellings very much diminishes the risk of fire.

J. Gas hers at more, coal does we're.

supply of tuel is needed. The non-storage of coal in dwellings very much diminishes the risk of fire.

3. Gas heads at once, coal does to?

Hiere again the time and nerves of the servants are saved. The laborious duty of your cook, for instance, is to rise early in the morning, and "get up" the fire. This is a long and tiresome operation. By the use of gas, hours of time are saved for some one. Housekeepers who reason that this time is lost to the cook, reason in the dark. The time which is lost is not lost by the earner of the wages, but hy the payer of the wages. Again, as much time is lost in diminishing the heat as in augmenting it. The use of gas, on the other hand, is entirely under control, and its calorille power is exerted only when actually needed for the purposes of cooking food.

4. Gas provides a quick or a slow fire at such moments as either may be needed.

This advantage is more directly connected with the hygienic value of gas as fuel, of which more will be said in a subsequent article. The London Laucer declares that meat cooked by gas not only loses less in weight, but that the fat of meat is so cooked as to be more digestible.

5. Fou can cook by yas on any scale; not so by cool.

This is an advantage of especial value to

more digestible.
5. Fou can cook by gas on any scale; not so by cool.
This is an advantage of especial value to small families. Herr linke, the German chemist, has shown that, even in Germany, where gas is much dearer than in New York, that food may be prepared for, say five or six persons, at a cost per diem of only 5.05 cents a day, whereas the cost of wood and coal at 24.3 cents a day, the same for both small and large families. In the case of two persons, for instance, the use of gas brings the cost of fuel down to the vanishing point.

These experiments of Herr Buhe have been followed by practical results on a large scale both in Germany and in England, as at Leipsic, for instance, it has been found that gas sufficient for the preparation of food for families of three and four persons costs about three cents per day.

It has even been asserted that a large number of housekeepers are thus able to dispense with servants employed formerly in the kitchen. Thus, by a natural process the way has been opened to that independence of servants which has so long been the dream of housekeeping. In London Herr Buhe's figures have been so widely accepted that there are 150,000 gas ranges now in use. The superiority of cooking by gas, whether in large or small buildings, whether in house or apaitment, office building, restaurant, or hotel, is a demonstrated fact.

6. Its consumption can be repulated.

People who grumble at gas bitts will not re-

demonstrated fact.

6. Its consumption can be regulated.

Feople who grumble at gas bits will not reflect how difficult it is to check the coal and wood bills. What family really knows when they are getting a ton of coal or a cord of wood? The consumption of gas, once determined, may be kept within fixed limits and exactly under control by the meter.

7. The want can have can be required a summer.

exactly under control by the meter.

I. By using das non-can keep cond-can should be handshed from New York apartment houses at least. Many taople must stay in New York alarge part of the summer. An apartment house with coal stoves in every kitchen, practically going all the time, except in the middle of the night, are huge furnaces. Apartment houses fitted up with gas appliances are not. Now adding up all these a ivantages, it is easy to see at a glance that an almost incalculable amount of confort is the result of a house or apartment fitted up with gas appliances. Leaving aside for the two articles which are to follow the highests and economic aspects, the use of gas in place of coal is seen to be convenient, and, because convenient, comfortable. Why should coal be made a feith, why should it be allowed to discolor the sidewalks, blacken and polson the atmosphere of our city streets, increase the sum total of the aiready deafening noise, both outside and in the house?

The facts as stated above speak for them-

the aiready deatening noise, both outside and in the house?

The facts as stated above speak for themselves. You lose noise, dirt, intrusion of coal carriers, save time, money, and food, and make everyhody comfortable who is called upon to use heat for the necessary purposes of life. The value of the use of gas in connection with general and individual health naturally suggests itself, and to-morrow this branch of the subject will be taken up.

JAMES T. WARD, —Ade, (Continued to-morrow).

MORE BENCHES IN THE PARKS.

The Commissioners Ask for \$10,000 to Increase the Sittings. Should the Board of Estimate and Appertionment consider favorably a request of the Park Commissioners made resterday settees for 10,000 more persons will be provided for the various parks. The Commissioners at their meeting resterday voted to ask for an appropriation of \$10.000 from the \$1,000.000 parmitted to be expended for extra park work. This would pay for about 2.000 beaches. The Commissioners are expecting the delivery of \$50 new settees for the various parks in a few days.

Summer Homes on the Eric Lines. "Summer Homes on the Erie Lines" is the title of a well compiled and finely illustrated title of a well compiled and finely illustrated book issued for the benefit of those who are looking for a summer home conveniently near New York. It is a descriptive directory of many villages on the irie lines, where good air, good board, and healthy cordions amusements may be lound. It contains all information as to prices of board, running of trains, and rates of fare. The information is reliable, too, for the Eric scepe faith with its patrons. The accommodations range from boarding houses to hotels and cottages, and are suited to all bank accounts.

The City Seitles for \$7,500. The city has settled for \$7,500 a suit brought

by Mrs. Sarah Levy for damage done to her house property in West Ninety-eighth street by the vibrations caused by pumping in the high service station near by.

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